

1850.

fifty Years of Progress.

1900.

## UTAH'S GLORIOUS MARCH OF HALF A CENTURY.

**T**HE position attained by Utah, the youngest member in the sisterhood of States, is well illustrated by the artist in the picture accompanying this article. Utah is shown emptying her horn of plenty before the gaze of the world, and among its contents are to be seen the wealth of products which her soil, her climate, and the energy and skill of her inhabitants now annually bring forth. The figures attached to such of the products as can be measured by figures, are in some cases those of 1899, in others those of 1900 estimated, but in either case they are fairly accurate. Thus our output of silver, gold and lead during 1899, amounted to \$16,500,000, and the wool clip and the sugar crop of 1900 are now so far advanced that it will amount to \$1,750,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively. The sheep industry in Utah makes steady advances from year to year, and the total for 1900 will reach the highest figure in the history of the State. The beet sugar industry is one of the coming great sources of wealth of the State. It is only in its ninth year as far as Utah is concerned, but its success has been such as to warrant the most sanguine hopes for its future. The first year's run of the factory at Lehi, 1891, resulted in the production of 1,112,800 pounds of sugar. There is now another factory at Ogden, and the capacity of the Lehi plant has been trebled, so that the two companies are relied on to turn out 30,000,000 pounds during the season approaching, or 10,000,000 pounds over and above Utah's consumption. Utah's wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye and potatoes, her varied fruits, her inexhaustible salt supply, obtained simply by the evaporation of the waters of the great Salt Lake, her lumber, her wealth of building stone and her constantly increasing volume of manufactures—all make up a variety of pursuits and industries that argue eloquently for her future position among the sisterhood of States.

### HISTORICAL.

Utah was founded by the "Mormon" Pioneers, who, led by President Brigham Young, entered the Salt Lake Valley July 24, 1847. In the original company were 143 souls, of whom three were women. The "Mormons" had been driven from Nauvoo after the assassination of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and had made their rallying headquarters at a place called Winter Quarters, now Council Bluffs, Iowa. From here the emigration westward was pushed, and during the fall of 1847 the population of Utah had increased to about 2,000 souls. Treaties were made with the various tribes of Indians and settlements were founded in all parts of Utah, and an era of prosperity followed. Utah, which had been a part of Mexican soil when settled by the "Mormons," was ceded to the United States and was organized as a Territory on Sept. 9, 1850, Brigham Young being appointed the first governor. Statehood did not come till January 6, 1896, Heber M. Wells, the present incumbent, being chosen the first governor. The list of our various governors, from the organization as a Territory down to the present time is as follows:

Brigham Young.....	1850-1857
Alfred Cumming.....	1857-1861
John W. Dawson.....	1861-1861
Stephen K. Harding.....	1862-1863
Jas. Duane Doty.....	1863-1865
Charles Durkee.....	1865-1869
J. Wilson Shaffer.....	1870-1870
Vernon H. Vaughn.....	1870-1871
George L. Woods.....	1871-1874
S. B. Ayell.....	1874-1875
George W. Emery.....	1875-1880
Eli H. Murray.....	1880-1886
Caleb W. West.....	1886-1889
Arthur L. Thomas.....	1889-1893
Caleb W. West.....	1893-1896
Heber M. Wells.....	1896-1900

Since 1850, when she was only three years of age, Utah has multiplied her population at least 300 times. The first census taken was in 1851, when the total number of souls within her borders amounted to 11,330, excluding, of course, Indians. Her growth by decades since that time has been as follows:

1850.....	11,330
1860.....	40,214
1870.....	86,668
1880.....	143,731
1890.....	207,317
1900 (estimated).....	300,000

Utah's representatives in Congress from the earliest days of the Territory to the present time have been as follows:

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.	
Name.....	Year.....
John M. Bernhisel.....	1851
Wm. H. Hooper.....	1859
John P. Kinney.....	1863
Wm. H. Hooper.....	1865
George Q. Cannon.....	1872
John T. Caine.....	1882
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	1892
Frank J. Cannon.....	1894
Clarence E. Allen.....	1896

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.	
Name.....	Year.....
Wm. H. King.....	1896
E. H. Roberts.....	1898
Wm. H. King.....	1899

UNITED STATES SENATORS.	
Name.....	Year.....
Arthur Brown.....	1895
Frank J. Cannon.....	1895
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	1897-1900

### CHOOSING THE WESTERN HOME.

"We have come here according to the direction and counsel of Brother Joseph, before his death," said President Brigham Young to the assembled Pioneers, as they were gathered for the first time on the present site of the Temple Block, in Salt Lake City, then a barren, desolate waste, with not a house, or tree or plant of human cultivation in sight. It was a solemn occasion. There

were a few wagons and tents, and animals, the property of the Pioneer band of the Camp of Israel. That band had just completed a long and wearisome journey of more than a thousand miles

in a comparatively unknown country; a valley, to the human eye uninviting and in reputation among the few trappers who had visited it, inhospitable for civilized habitation, had been reached;

the master spirit of the camp, in whom his people recognized an Apostle of the blessed Redeemer through whom came the voice of God to this latter-day Israel, had declared this to be their

promised land of rest till they should become a mighty people, and his message had been received without doubt or hesitation. On that momentous evening, the as-

semblage had voted upon the location and plan of the first city in the new land, and in the solemn grandeur of their position as installing a new dispensation of civilization amid the ever-

lasting hills, had spoken with one voice—not a dissent or a murmur; and under the solemn inspiration of that hour they listened to the declaration that what they had done was in obedience to the instruction of their beloved martyr-Prophet, and they responded thereto with a hearty amen, for they realized the truth of what had been said. They also gave assent to the further remark of their leader, recorded in the journal of President Wilford Woodruff on July 28, 1847: "Joseph would still have been alive if the Twelve had been in Nauvoo when he recrossed the river from Montrose."

The statement of President Young was the reiteration of a fact well known to his hearers. The location of the "Mormon" people on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains had been indicated to them by the first President and Prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Joseph Smith, whose unsullied life, with that of his faithful brother Hyrum, was sacrificed to the hatred of a ruthless mob at Carthage, Illinois, at the very time when the Prophet was contemplating leading the Saints to the West, there to become a great people, as he had declared years before they should be, in these valleys.

To Joseph Smith belongs the responsibility and honor, as such may be accorded to man, for the Latter-day Saints locating in Utah. The great man on whom devolved the actual task of leading the Camp of Israel over a trackless desert to these vales did not fail to give prominence to that fact. Further, he felt in the depths of his soul that if the Church quorum over which he presided had not been scattered at distant points from Nauvoo when Joseph and Hyrum Smith returned from the western pioneer journey they had started on already, the tragedy of Carthage would have been averted; and those who knew the vigor and determination of Brigham Young, and his intense love for the great Prophet of the latter-day dispensation, had no reason to doubt his assertion. But it was not so; the Twelve were not in Nauvoo, Joseph and Hyrum were martyred, and the Pioneer company of Latter-day Saints made its journey to the West three years later than the Prophet had intended.

The westward migration of the body of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the Rocky Mountain region, was a theme frequently considered by the Prophet and others before the former's death. He named it to intimate associates in the days of Kirtland, and in the later years of his life, it received its practical attention; for by his inspiration as a Prophet he knew it must come—that the house of the Lord must be established in the tops of the mountains, and all nations should flow unto it, as a part of the work of the Gospel dispensation committed to him by the Lord. The subject of western removal was referred to frequently in Nauvoo; Congress had been memorialized for legislation regarding it; the removal of the Mormons was discussed between the Prophet Joseph and Senator Stephen A. Douglas. The latter thought they should locate in Oregon, heard of us being at the extreme western limit of the continent. But the Prophet said no; the Saints should assemble and become powerful. That district was then known as Upper California, and as a result of Joseph's teachings, five years before the death of the Prophet and Patriarch, the late President John Taylor celebrated in Mormon verse

In Upper California, Oh, that's the land for me!  
It lies between the mountains and the great Pacific sea.

The recrossing from Montrose, referred to in the quotation from President Brigham Young, occurred in June, 1847. The Prophet Joseph Smith had directed the organization, in February of that year, of a Pioneer company to cross the great plains. There were about twenty-five members in the organization. Of these, Elder Samuel W. Richards of Salt Lake City is now living. On the night of June 22, 1847, the Prophet and his brother Hyrum, with Willard Richards and John Taylor of the Apostles, and others, crossed the Mississippi river to Montrose, Iowa, on the start for the Rocky Mountains. Some of those dwelling in Nauvoo, knowing of the Prophet's movements and purpose, faltered, and upbraided him with abandoning them. At this, he returned, with the result that followed at Carthage in less than a week thereafter. The very thing the murmurers thought to prevent had occurred. Joseph was taken from them. One result was that the pioneer western journey was relegated to a later period, to be attended with greater hardships for the people.

Yet the design had been set forth clearly; the Prophet Joseph Smith had unfolded fully the plan for the Mormon people to be established in the mountains. The bullets of assassins interfered to prevent his being the founder of Utah, but he pointed the way and the Pioneers followed his direction and counsel. Therefore the Prophet Joseph Smith stands as leader, guide and instructor of the Pioneers of Utah, in definitely and determinedly setting their faces and pointing their steps toward this western Land of Promise.



### UTAH, YOUNGEST OF THE SISTERHOOD.

Peace and Plenty, here secured  
By the hardships she endured;  
Now to every ill inured,  
Utah from her mountain throne,

Queenly, peerless and alone,  
Makes the cause of man her own,  
Pours her wealth from zone to zone.

—O. F. WHITNEY.